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Buildings and Premises—Cleanliness—Ventilation—Overcrowding—Water-Closets and Privies. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 16, 1914.)

REG. 10. Every occupant or owner of any dwelling house, tenement, or other building in this city shall keep such house or building and the yard belonging to the same free from all filth and from all substances having offensive odors.

REG. 11. Whenever a vault, cesspool, barn, or cellar or any building on premises of any description becomes offensive the same shall be satisfactorily cleaned, ventilated, and disinfected by the occupant or owner within such reasonable time as the board of health may in a notice thereof prescribe.

REG. 12. When vaults, privies, or cesspools are hereafter abandoned they shall within 10 days (unless otherwise permitted) be thoroughly cleaned, disinfected, and filled with earth or other suitable material and left in a proper condition satisfactory to the board of health.

REG. 13. Whenever the board of health is satisfied, on due examination, that a cellar, tenement, or building within the city occupied as a dwelling house has become, by reason of the number of occupants, want of cleanliness, or other cause, unfit for such purpose, the occupants shall correct the specified insanitary condition or remove therefrom within 48 hours after written notice has been given them. The board of health may conspicuously post in any room a card stating the number of adults or children who may sleep within it at one time. This card shall not be removed without the permission of said board. It shall be used for sleeping purposes unless it contains 400 cubic feet of air space for each adult sleeping therein or 300 cubic feet of air space for each child under 12 years of age.

REG. 14. No rags, old paper, or other refuse material collected from dumping grounds, streets, or recovered from any source shall be brought into or allowed to remain within any building used as a dwelling.

REG. 15. No person shall remove from a public dump matter of any sort without permission from the board of health.

REG. 16. No person shall store or keep or allow to be stored or kept in any living room in the house of which he is the owner or occupant, any fruit for merchandise.

REG. 17. The waste pipe of every sink now in use shall be furnished with a 4-inch round trap, unless there is already some trap connected thereto, approved by the board of health.

REG. 18. All dwelling houses shall have a separate water-closet or privy for each family.

REG. 19. Every inclosure containing one or more water-closets shall be provided with adequate ventilation to the outer air, either by window or by suitable light shaft.

REG. 20. No water-closet shall be located in any sleeping room. It shall be separated therefrom by plastered walls, unless otherwise permitted by the board of health.

Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Quarantine—Disinfection—Placarding—School Attendance—Vaccination—Burial. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 16, 1914.)

REG. 21. The board of health considers the following diseases as dangerous to the public health, within the meaning of the statute: Actinomycosis, Asiatic cholera, cerebro-spinal meningitis, diphtheria, glanders, leprosy, malignant pustule, measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, tetanus, trichinosis, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever, chicken pox, whooping cough, yellow fever, ophthalmia neonatorum, trachoma, mumps, and anterior poliomyelitis.

REG. 22. If a physician knows that a person whom he is called to visit is infected with smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or any other disease dangerous

to the public health, or if one or both eyes of any infant whom or whose mother he is called to visit become inflamed, swollen, and red, and show an unnatural discharge within two weeks after the birth of such infant, he shall immediately give notice thereof in writing over his own signature to the board of health, and if he refuses or neglects to give such notice he shall forfeit not less than \$50 or more than \$200 for each offense.

REG. 23. Any person sick with actinomycosis, asiatic cholera, cerebro-spinal meningitis, diphtheria, glanders, leprosy, malignant pustule, measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, tetanus, typhoid fever, typhus fever, chicken pox, yellow fever, and anterior poliomyelitis, and all articles infected by the same, shall be immediately separated from all persons liable to contract or communicate such diseases, and none but nurses and physicians shall have access to persons sick with said disease. No person sick with any of the said diseases shall be removed at any time except by permission and under the direction of the board of health. Every child or person living or boarding in a family in which any of the above diseases exist, and who has been removed from such family, shall be considered in quarantine until two weeks after such removal.

REG. 24. Any home in which any of the diseases referred to in regulation 23 shall occur may be declared in quarantine by the board of health or its authorized agent or agents.

REG. 25. All persons residing in a house that has been declared in quarantine shall confine themselves to said house or its immediate grounds and shall not hold communication with well persons. Communication with said house shall be limited to physicians, nurses, and undertakers, and such persons as may be needed to supply its inmates with the necessities of life and in such manner as the board of health may direct.

REG. 26. When in the opinion of the board of health or its agent the necessity for quarantine has passed, it shall declare the quarantine raised, and disinfect the house.

REG. 27. Every dwelling where diphtheria, scarlet fever, cerebrospinal meningitis, and smallpox is known to exist shall, and in case of any other disease dangerous to the public health may, be conspicuously labeled at its entrance with a card properly specifying the disease; such card there to remain until removed by the board or its agent or by permission of said board. Whoever obstructs the board of health or its agents in using such means, or willfully removes, obliterates, defaces, or handles such red flags or other signals, shall forfeit not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for each offense.

REG. 28. No child shall be allowed to attend the public schools while any member of the family to which said child belongs is sick with actinomycosis, Asiatic cholera, cerebrospinal meningitis, diphtheria, glanders, leprosy, malignant pustule, scarlet fever, smallpox, tetanus, trichinosis, typhus fever, yellow fever, trachoma, and anterior poliomyelitis, or during a period of two weeks after the death, recovery, or removal of such sick person; and any pupil coming from such family shall be required to present to the teacher of the school the pupil desires to attend a certificate from the attending physician and indorsed by a member of the board of health, or if no physician has been in attendance, from the school inspector of the school of the facts necessary to entitle such child to admission in accordance with the above regulation. In cases of mumps, measles, and chicken pox only the patient or those not having had the disease shall be excluded, and in cases of whooping cough, typhoid fever, and tuberculosis only the patient shall be excluded. Cases of mumps and chicken pox shall be excluded for two weeks and measles for three weeks. Certificates as provided above will be required for admission to school.

REG. 29. No person from any dwelling wherein a disease dangerous to the public health exists shall take any book or magazine to or from the public library without a permit from the board of health. The board will inform the librarian of all cases of said diseases, and until a written permit is given the librarian shall allow neither books nor magazines to be taken to or returned from the dwellings where such cases exist.

REG. 30. All bedding and personal clothing or property exposed to contagion or infection by any of the diseases dangerous to the public health shall be at once properly cleansed, fumigated, or destroyed, as the board of health may direct.

REG. 31. No patient affected with any disease referred to in regulation 23 will be considered well and free from quarantine until the attending physician, the school inspector, or a physician employed by the board of health certifies that he has personally inspected the patient and found that he is no longer a source of danger. No such certificate will be received by the board of health in case of scarlet fever until at least four weeks have elapsed from the reporting of the illness, and desquamation is complete, or in a case of diphtheria until a culture from the throat of such case shall have been pronounced negative by the State board of health. No certificate of recovery, unless indorsed by a member of the board of health, will admit said patient to attend any school in the city.

REG. 32. When a person who has been sick with any of the diseases specified in regulation 23 has recovered or died the board of health, upon notification in writing by the physicians in attendance that the house is ready for disinfection, may proceed to disinfect said house in such a manner as it may deem proper, provided that in case of scarlet fever at least four weeks have elapsed since the reporting of the sickness.

REG. 33. Every person engaged in the production, storage, transportation, sale, delivery, or distribution of milk shall immediately on the occurrence of any case or cases of disease dangerous to the public health, either in himself or in his family or amongst his employees or within the building or premises where milk is sold, stored, or distributed, notify the board of health, and may be made to suspend the sale and distribution of milk until authorized to resume the same by the board of health. No vessels which have been handled by persons suffering from such diseases shall be used to hold or convey milk until they have been thoroughly sterilized.

REG. 34. Any undertaker or other person having in his care or possession the body of a person who has died of cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, typhus fever, or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis shall give immediate notice to the board of health, and shall cause such body, including the face, to be wrapped in a sheet saturated with a solution of corrosive sublimate not less than $\frac{1}{300}$ in strength, or a $\frac{40}{100}$ solution of formaldehyde, and shall immediately place it in a sealed coffin, which shall not thereafter be opened. He shall notify the said board or its agents of time when body is to be removed, and shall sign a certificate containing a true statement of the fact that he has complied with the foregoing provision of this section, and he, and every person having charge or custody or right of disposal of the body, shall cause the burial to take place in all cases within 24 hours after the time of death unless further time shall be allowed by the board of health. A private funeral shall be held, at which none but the immediate adult relatives and clergymen shall be present. The body shall in no case be removed in any carriage used in conveying passengers.

REG. 35. The use of "wall draperies" in any room or place used for the preparation or retention of any human body before a funeral is hereby forbidden.

REG. 36. No person shall buy, sell, exchange, take in exchange, or give away a mattress or pillow that has been used by any person, without first notifying the board of health and having the said mattress or pillow disinfected or fumigated by or under the directions of the inspector of said board, or by some process approved by it. Whenever said article has been so disinfected or fumigated a certificate to that effect shall be attached thereto by said inspector, and whenever after being so disinfected or fumigated said article has been used by a person it shall not be again bought, sold, exchanged or taken in exchange, or given away until again disinfected or fumigated as aforesaid.

REG. 37. A parent or guardian who neglects to cause his child or ward to be vaccinated before the child or ward attains the age of 5 years, except as provided in section 139, Revised Laws, shall forfeit \$5 for every year during which such neglect continues.

Sec. 137, as amended by acts of 1902, chap. 190, sec. 1.—The board of health of a city or town, if in its opinion it is necessary for the public health or safety, shall require and enforce the vaccination and revaccination of all inhabitants thereof and shall provide them with the means of free vaccination. Whoever refuses or neglects to comply with such requirements shall forfeit \$5.

Sec. 139, as amended by acts of 1902, chap. 190, sec. 2, further amended by acts of 1902, chap. 544, sec. 10.—Any person over 21 years of age who presents a certificate signed by the register of a probate court that he is under guardianship shall not be subject to the provisions of section 137; and any child who presents a certificate signed by a registered physician designated by the parent or guardian, that the physician has at the time of giving the certificate personally examined the child and that he is of the opinion that the physical condition of the child is such that his health will be endangered by vaccination shall not, while such condition continues, be subject to the provision of the three preceding sections of this chapter, and the parent or guardian of such child shall not be liable to penalties imposed by section 136 of this chapter, section 6 of chapter 44 of the Revised Laws, as amended by chapter 371 of the acts of the year 1906, as further amended by chapter 215 of the acts of the year 1907. A child who has not been vaccinated shall not be admitted to a public school except upon presentation of a certificate granted for cause stated therein, signed by a regular practicing physician that he is not a fit subject for vaccination.

Domestic Animals—Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Isolation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 16, 1914.)

REG. 38. Whoever has knowledge of or has good reason to suspect the existence of a contagious disease among any species of domestic animals, whether such knowledge is obtained by personal examination or otherwise, shall forthwith give notice thereof to the board of health.

REG. 39. No person, except as ordered or directed by the board of health, shall drive or cause to pass through said city from place to place or from place to place therein, animals diseased or infected with pleuropneumonia, farcy, glanders, or rabies, or any other contagious or infectious disease.

REG. 40. Persons having the care and custody of animals diseased or infected with pleuropneumonia, farcy, glanders, or rabies, or any other contagious or infectious disease, whether their own property or otherwise, and having received an order for their isolation, shall neither sell, swap, trade, give, nor in any way dispose of such animals; nor drive, nor work, nor move, nor allow them to be moved away from the place of isolation, nor allow other animals, not already exposed, to come in contact with them until otherwise ordered by the Board of Health of the City of Quincy or the State cattle commissioners.